

E I R E .

ROINN TALMHADHEACHTA
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

BRAINSE IASCAIGH
(FISHERIES BRANCH)

REPORT
ON THE
SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES
FOR THE YEAR
1941

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REPORT

OF THE
MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE
ON THE
SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES
FOR THE YEAR
1941.

Part I. SEA FISHERIES.

THE upward trend in quantity and value of the sea fish landings by our fishing fleet which had prevailed throughout the preceding three years was well maintained during 1941, as the following figures (which exclude shellfish) indicate:—

YEAR	CWTS.	£
1941	275,793	499,904
1940	224,755	267,482
1939	187,949	196,199
1938	171,876	133,734

If account be taken of shellfish, the total value for 1941 rises to £548,503. Owing to the quite exceptional prices realised for herrings and mackerel purchased for export to Great Britain during the spring, after which the British authorities proceeded to control prices, the value of the landings in that particular portion of the year under review cannot fairly be compared with the value for the like period in 1940; but quantitatively the total landings of fish (other than shellfish) for the entire twelve months were greater than at any time since 1929. This improvement in results is due entirely to the efforts of our inshore fishermen, who, despite increasing difficulties in the matter of fuel and gear supplies, exceeded their 1940 figure by approximately 60,000 cwts.

Although the Fish (Regulation of Imports) (No. 2) Order, 1938, still remains operative, it is rarely that import licences thereunder are sought. During 1941 applications for such licences were merely in respect of a few cargoes carried by vessels of extern nationality, which had found themselves in distress in the vicinity of one or other of our ports. The quantity so admitted, as a concession, was negligible in relation to our total turnover.

DEMERSAL FISHERY.—The total quantity of demersal fish landed during 1941 was 94,881 cwts., as compared with 92,331 cwts. in 1940, an increase of 2.8 per cent. Landings by deep-sea trawlers, however, were only 13,200 cwts., against 23,139 cwts. for 1940. This means that captures of this demersal or trawl fish by inshore fishermen, which in 1940 amounted to 69,182 cwts., totalled 81,681 cwts. in 1941, the highest figure for any one of the years since the war period of 1914–18. While landings of sole and hake showed a slight falling

off, as compared with those for 1940, most of the other varieties showed a fairly uniform measure of increase. The prices obtained by the fishermen also showed a welcome advance over those for previous years. The chief points of landing were at Clogher Head, Loughshinny, Howth, Dublin, and Arklow on the east coast; Schull, Bantry, Valentia and Dingle on the south-west coast; Galway on the west coast, and Killybegs on the north-west coast. The highest earnings by inshore fishermen who engaged at trawling work were made at Dingle and Howth.

PELAGIC FISHERY.—Herrings.—The following table which sets out comparative particulars of our herring catches during the ten years ended 1941 makes rather interesting reading:—

Year	Quantity Landed	Value of Catch	Average Value per cwt.
	cwts.	£	s. d.
1941	78,586	82,349	21 0
1940	71,081	56,154	15 10
1939	50,660	24,289	9 7
1938	56,829	19,288	6 9
1937	64,318	23,676	7 4
1936	62,273	23,895	7 8
1935	64,799	25,997	8 0
1934	37,994	17,431	9 2
1933	54,234	22,935	8 6
1932	40,169	16,803	8 4

While the quantity of herrings landed in 1941 was the highest since 1930, the total value exceeded that for any year since 1928. The average return per cwt. rose sharply for 1941 because of the heavy demand, at exceptional prices, by British importers. As the price of herrings on the British markets has since been controlled it is unlikely that the average price within the year under review will be repeated. The points from which the herring fishing was mainly prosecuted were Howth on the east coast; Helvick and Kinsale on the south coast; and Killybegs and Burtonport on the north-west coast. The value of the catch at Kinsale was the highest for any one port. Details of the seasonal herring fishings in the summer of 1941 and the winter of 1941-42 will be found in Appendices 5 and 6.

Mackerel.—The quantity, value and average price per cwt. of mackerel landed during 1941, together with the corresponding figures for the nine preceding years are as follows:—

Year	Quantity Landed	Value of Catch	Average Price per cwt.
	cwts.	£	s. d.
1941	99,479	167,311	33 8
1940	60,820	30,086	9 11
1939	46,094	16,516	7 2
1938	35,639	12,844	7 2
1937	48,808	16,352	6 8
1936	44,179	13,674	6 2
1935	34,471	10,592	6 2
1934	17,243	7,222	8 5
1933	20,238	7,525	7 5
1932	26,180	10,326	7 11

Not since 1927 has the mackerel catch been so heavy; and, with ready demand and high prices prevailing on the cross-channel markets, the total value in 1941 reached the peak figure shown above. As in the case of herrings, the control of mackerel prices in Great Britain from the summer of 1941 onwards renders it improbable that, *pro rata*, the figure of value for that year's entire catch will ever be repeated. The three outstanding points of landing in 1941 were Valentia, Baltimore and Kinsale, more than 50 per cent. of the entire catch coming to Valentia. Details of the seasonal mackerel fishings in the spring and autumn are contained in Appendices Nos. 7 and 8.

SHELLFISH.—The value of the shellfish taken in 1941 represented an increase of 38 per cent. on the figure for 1940, the only kind showing a falling off in quantity and value being oysters. There was a slight reduction in the number of lobsters taken, but this was more than offset by the better prices obtained for the fish. The figures for periwinkles, mussels and scallops indicate a marked improvement on the results for 1940.

FISHERMEN AND BOATS.—The returns for 1941 record that 8,865 men took part in the catching side of the fishing industry; of whom 1,709 were *solely* engaged and 7,156 *partially* engaged. The comparative figures for 1940 were 8,237, 1,657 and 6,580, respectively. The total of 4,376 returned for all classes of boats connected with the industry in 1941 was an increase of 23 on the corresponding figure for the previous year.

CASUALTIES.—The loss of six Malin Head fishermen has, unfortunately, to be recorded. The men put to sea in a rather old motor fishing boat on the 4th February, 1941, and did not return.

ASSISTANCE TO FISHERMEN.—Despite the difficulty, inherent to war conditions, of providing boats and gear, the Irish Sea Fisheries Association continued to render valuable service to our inshore fishermen; and the wisdom of the "pay as you earn" policy upon which the Association's operations are based (*i.e.*, good earnings, big repayments) is now being reflected in the satisfactory repayment of the advances obtained by that body from the State. Such repayments amounted in 1941 to over £20,000, and thereby reduced the arrears on the Association's account with the Exchequer from £16,378 as at March, 1941, to £6,126 as at March, 1942. The mussel purification plant erected by the Association at Cromane, Co. Kerry, continued to function efficiently to the great benefit of the local gatherers.

FISHERY PROTECTION.—The service continues to be discharged by the Department of Defence, whose officers operate it in consultation with those of the Fisheries Branch, Department of Agriculture.

MARINE WORKS.—A number of proposals for the provision of additional landing places, or the improvement of existing facilities, were examined during the year under review, and grants from State funds were recommended in certain cases. The execution of such projects, which are undertaken either by the Commissioners of Public Works or the County Councils in co-operation with the Commissioners, has, however, had to yield precedence to works of more urgent national importance.

LEGISLATION.—Departmental activities in this respect will be found recorded under the subhead of Inland Fisheries.

Part II.

INLAND FISHERIES.

The catch of salmon and sea-trout in 1941 was the greatest since 1935, and its value exceeded that for any of the previous twenty-five years. The figures derived from the returns of the individual licence holders, collectible under the Statistics Act, 1926, will be published later.

A shortage of the large spring fish, which has been a feature of the past few years, was also noticeable in 1941, but the run of grilse was probably the best for some twenty years.

The drift netting for salmon off the north and north-west coasts showed improved results in 1941, as favourable conditions prevailed over the greater part of the season. The quantitative results of this particular fishing for each of the last three years was:—1941, 21,536 fish, weighing 1,355 cwts.; 1940, 18,229 fish, weighing 1,111 cwts.; 1939, 15,108 fish, weighing 950 cwts.

Angling conditions generally were disappointing during 1941, and the intensity of such rod-fishing as prevailed was low, owing to the absence of visiting anglers.

The spawning season proved, on the whole, to be satisfactory.

The eel fisheries gave a somewhat larger yield than in the previous year and prices were well maintained.

ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF SALMON AND TROUT.—

The capture of fish for breeding purposes was hindered by floods in the last two months of 1941, and the output of several hatcheries—in particular those at Lismore and Glenties—suffered in consequence. On the other hand, weather proved favourable to the development of the ova collected, and the resultant fry were distributed in good condition. Forty "hatching-out stations" were operated during the season, twenty-eight of them being stocked with eyed ova from one or other of the Department's hatcheries, and the remainder mainly with ova obtained from fish stripped locally. The output from each station is shown in Appendix No. 15.

The experimental brown trout hatchery at Lough Owel operated by the Department produced 545,000 ova, of which 401,000, after incubation to the eyed stage, were distributed to other stations and the remainder were liberated in the Lough. The output of the brown trout hatchery at Oughterard operated by the Lough Corrib Anglers' Association was 475,000 ova. Grants were made during the year towards the running expenses of this and two other hatcheries.

BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS.—The receipts of the various Boards of Conservators for the year 1941 were as follows:—

	£
Licence Duty	9,270
Fishery Rates	14,808
Fines and Sales of Forfeited Engines, etc. ..	974
Subscriptions	2,297
Exchequer Grants	1,615

Total £28,964

The expenditure by these Boards was :—

	£
Salaries, etc.	4,629
Travelling, etc.	5,623
Protection of Rivers, etc. (including wages of Waterkeepers)	16,630
Law Costs	1,063
	<hr/>
Total	£27,945

More detailed particulars of the finances of the various Boards are given in Appendix No. 12.

The Garda Síochána continued to assist in the enforcement of the fishery laws, and special tribute to their good work was recorded by many of the Boards.

The first inquiry of its kind, under Section 17 of the Fisheries Act, 1939, was held in November, 1941, into the manner in which Kenmare Board of Conservators performed its duties. Following on this inquiry, the powers and duties of that Board were transferred to a suitable person for administration.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE INDUSTRY.—It is estimated that some 4,200 persons engaged during 1941 in seasonal netting for salmon under Common Law right. About 650 persons worked in privately owned commercial salmon fisheries. Professional anglers and ghillies to the number of approximately 780 found temporary occupation during the season. Private fishery owners employed about 80 waterkeepers. Boards of Conservators gave employment, mainly of seasonal nature, to protection staffs, comprising a personnel of about 1,400.

INSTRUMENTS OF CAPTURE.—In 1941 Boards of Conservators issued 3,559 licences of all kinds, the comparative figures for 1940, 1939 and 1938, being 3,614, 4,207 and 4,677, respectively. The decrease was attributable to the falling-off in the number of rod licences caused by the growing restrictions on travelling in existing conditions of emergency. On the other hand, the improved market for salmon resulted in an increased demand for draft net and snap net licences. Under the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Acts, 29 draft net licences (special local licences) were issued in 1941, as against 28 in 1940, and 26 in 1939.

Whole-season rod licences issued in 1941 numbered 1,575. There were 222 "endorsement" extensions to districts other than those in which the licences were originally issued, and 233 fourteen-day licences. By the end of the year under review eleven Boards of Conservators had availed themselves of the power to issue, under Section 10 of the Fisheries Act, 1939, salmon rod licences from the 1st July in each year, at the reduced rate of £1 : licences of this kind to the number of 170 were purchased.

The number of instruments licensed in 1941 for the capture of eels was 161, as compared with 168 in 1940, and 171 in 1939.

Details of the various classes of licences issued in each fishery district will be found in Appendix No. 13, and of the rates of licence duty in Appendix No. 14.

SALMON PASSES.—The Electricity Supply Board erected a number of salmon passes, constructed to this Department's designs, on the River Liffey, in order to meet the changed conditions brought about by the Board's Hydro-Electric Scheme. The Department's technical officers continued to afford assistance in the design and construction of various works throughout the country intended to improve facilities for the ascent of fish.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS.—Investigations into the age and growth of salmon from several rivers were continued during the year. Examination of data and sets of scales collected from the Rivers Owenduff (Ballycroy) and Erne was completed and reports embodying the results were published by Dr. A. E. J. Went, Inspector of Fisheries, in the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy (Vol. 45 B, No. 6), and in the Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society (Scientific Proceedings, Vol. 22 (N. S.), No. 49), respectively. Reports on investigations relating to salmon of the River Corrib and salmon and sea trout of the Waterville (Currane) River were also completed within the year.

During the 1941 fishing season the Electricity Supply Board undertook the collection of scales and data regarding salmon captured at Thomond Weir, Limerick, and examination of the material thus obtained was commenced towards the close of the period under review. The results will, it is hoped, prove to be of value in enabling a comparison to be made between the life history of the salmon at present frequenting the River Shannon and the type of fish found in that river prior to the advent of the Hydro-Electric Scheme.

A report of the fauna of the submerged mosses of selected reaches of the River Liffey, prepared by Miss W. E. Frost, a former member of the Department's staff, was accepted during the year for publication by the Royal Irish Academy. An investigation into the growth of trout in several parts of the Liffey was almost completed at the end of the period under review.

In the summer of 1941, specimens of dace and of the true roach from the River Blackwater (Cork), the only river in Ireland in which these fish are believed to exist, were made available by the Lismore Estates Company. The specimens and data so obtained are being preserved for full examination.

LEGISLATION AND JUDICIAL DECISIONS.—During the year under reference three Statutory Orders were made authorising (for the purpose of acquiring statistical information) the closure of the free gap in the Electricity Supply Board's fishing weir near Thomond Bridge, Limerick. Two of these Orders related to the period 17th January to 19th July, 1941, and the third the period, 1st January to 19th July, 1942.

Appendix No. 16 gives particulars of the Orders and By-laws made during 1941.

An application (the first of its kind) was made to the Circuit Court under Section 29 of the Fisheries Act, 1939, by the occupier of the fishing weir on the River Blackwater at Lismore, to have quashed a notice served by the Minister requiring the construction of a free gap in that weir in conformity with Section 9 of the Salmon Fishery (Ireland) Act, 1863. The application was refused by the Court with costs against the applicant.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE FISHERY LAWS.—Prosecutions for fishery offences showed an upward tendency in 1941.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS.—Few instances of pollution were brought to light in the year under review, but in one of these an industrial effluent had caused considerable fish mortality. A number of convictions were secured by Boards of Conservators against persons for polluting streams with flax water.

SEAMAS O RIAIN,
AIRE TALMHADHEACHTA.

23rd October, 1942.

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APPENDIX No. 1.

Total Quantity and Value of the SEA FISH (excluding Salmon) returned as Landed in Éire during the Year 1941.

KINDS OF FISH	EAST COAST (Omeath to Carnsore Point)		SOUTH COAST (Carnsore Point to Loop Head)		WEST COAST (Loop Head to Erris Head)		NORTH COAST (Erris Head to Moville)		TOTAL	
	cwts.	£	cwts.	£	cwts.	£	cwts.	£	cwts.	£
Brill	60	452	259	1,666	337	2,173	147	890	803	5,181
Soles	208	2,304	716	6,527	273	2,405	24	239	1,221	11,475
Turbot	54	428	462	2,422	198	1,210	67	427	781	4,487
Total Prime Fish ..	322	3,184	1,437	10,615	808	5,788	238	1,556	2,805	21,143
Cod	10,617	39,716	1,607	5,310	357	1,111	1,198	3,429	13,779	49,566
Conger Eel	899	1,933	591	1,081	184	254	30	48	1,764	3,316
Haddock	969	3,885	85	202	30	79	728	2,036	1,812	6,202
Hake	1,492	7,434	1,682	4,551	52	114	264	970	3,490	13,069
Herrings	9,124	11,578	40,526	42,423	2,663	2,440	26,273	25,908	78,586	82,349
Ling	178	527	536	1,154	322	533	27	58	1,063	2,272
Mackerel	3,063	3,367	89,007	159,723	3,522	2,397	3,887	1,824	99,479	167,311
Plaice	5,592	18,556	3,278	17,162	855	4,303	1,661	8,854	11,386	48,875
Ray or Skate	5,344	8,350	2,566	5,542	3,769	6,083	1,756	3,761	13,435	23,736
Sprats	—	—	156	30	—	—	994	397	1,150	427
Whiting	20,771	33,725	7,551	11,205	2,217	3,437	3,201	6,448	33,740	54,815
Other kinds of Wet Fish ..	4,150	9,039	6,283	11,133	1,592	2,474	1,339	4,177	13,364	26,823
Total for Wet Fish ..	62,521	141,294	155,305	270,131	16,371	29,013	41,596	59,466	275,793	499,904
SHELL FISH :—	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
Crabs	1,176	10	5,054	65	—	—	22,988	344	29,218	419
Crayfish	—	—	6,837	485	2,340	167	120	11	9,297	663
Escallops	—	—	427,714	5,151	123,948	691	1,800	18	553,482	5,860
Lobsters	40,976	2,548	65,549	5,314	58,257	3,536	59,135	4,168	223,917	15,568
Oysters	49,100	321	40,925	349	361,959	3,004	4,368	53	456,352	3,727
	cwts.		cwts.		cwts.		cwts.		cwts.	
Mussels	12,649	2,909	22,437	4,135	365	55	556	141	35,997	7,240
Periwinkles	3,088	1,162	12,735	4,346	19,990	7,191	4,551	1,554	40,364	14,253
Other kinds	533	470	363	356	84	34	28	11	1,008	871
Total Value of Shell Fish	—	7,420	—	20,201	—	14,678	—	6,300	—	48,599
Grand Total of Value	—	148,714	—	290,332	—	43,691	—	65,766	—	548,503

Landings of herrings and mackerel by foreign boats are included in above figures

APPENDIX No. 2.

Comparison for the five years, 1937-1941, of the Average Prices per cwt. of
different kinds of Sea Fish.

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brill	2 15 5	2 9 5	3 8 8	5 4 0	6 9 0
Soles	4 6 0	4 11 4	5 6 3	6 15 4	9 8 0
Turbot	2 17 5	2 18 7	3 16 9	5 6 10	5 14 11
Cod	1 15 7	1 11 8	2 5 4	3 5 7	3 11 11
Conger Eel	0 12 7	0 13 7	1 1 3	1 1 6	1 18 11
Haddock	1 0 3	1 2 2	1 17 4	2 12 11	3 8 6
Hake	2 7 3	2 7 11	3 7 8	3 17 3	3 14 11
Herrings	0 7 4	0 6 9	0 9 7	0 15 10	1 1 0
Ling	0 12 2	0 17 10	1 8 3	1 13 5	2 2 9
Mackerel	0 6 8	0 7 2	0 7 2	0 9 11	1 13 8
Plaice	1 12 9	1 18 11	2 5 11	3 1 10	4 5 10
Ray or Skate	0 16 1	0 18 0	0 19 3	1 3 6	1 15 4
Sprats	0 1 4	0 3 6	0 5 7	0 12 8	0 7 5
Whiting	0 12 7	0 12 9	0 18 2	1 0 9	1 12 6
Other kinds (not including Shell Fish)	0 19 3	0 18 0	1 7 3	1 9 1	2 0 2

APPENDIX No. 3.

Statement of the Quantities of Home-caught SEA FISH dealt with
in the Dublin Fish Market during the year 1941.

DEMERSAL FISH.

KINDS OF FISH	FISH LANDED IN EIRE	
	Landings from steam trawlers registered at Dublin	*From vessels other than steam trawlers
	Cwts.	Cwts.
Brill	53	489
Black Soles	147	775
Turbot	47	408
Cod	3,896	6,576
Conger Eel	486	1,179
Haddock	934	273
Hake	1,290	709
Plaice	172	5,638
Ray	702	9,387
Whiting	3,627	18,635
Gurnard	176	259
Coalfish	757	1,094
Megrim	124	137
Other kinds (exclusive of Shell Fish)	637	2,782
TOTALS ...	13,048	48,341

* The principal sources from which landings were despatched to the Dublin Market and the aggregate quantity sent from each in the year under review were as follows:—

Sea Fisheries Association boats operating at various ports, 14,974 cwts.; Dundalk, 1,631 cwts.; Clogher Head, 2,638 cwts.; Balbriggan, 4,165 cwts.; Loughshinny and Rush, 4,230 cwts.; Howth, 3,485 cwts.; Arklow, 1,461 cwts.; Galway, 2,350 cwts. Various other ports sent to the Dublin Market smaller quantities totalling approximately 13,407 cwts.

PELAGIC FISH.

	Barrels	Boxes
Herrings (fresh)	12	25,930
" (cured)	114	—
Mackerel (fresh)	—	12,898
TOTALS	126	38,828

APPENDIX No. 4.
FISHERMEN AND VESSELS ENGAGED IN FISHING DURING 1941.

		FISHING CRAFT.																		Total Vessels
		STEAM				MOTOR				SAIL				ROW BOATS						
		First Class			First Class		Second Class	Third Class	First Class		Second Class	Third Class	Un- classified A	Un- classified B						
		200 tons gross and over	100 tons gross and over but less than 200 tons	15 tons gross and over but less than 100 tons	25 tons gross and over	20 tons gross and over, but less than 25 tons	15 tons gross and over, but less than 20 tons	10 tons gross and over, but less than 15 tons and of 18 feet keel and upwards	Under 10 tons and of 18 feet keel and upwards	Less than 18 feet keel	25 tons net and over	20 tons net and over but less than 25 tons	15 tons net and over, but less than 20 tons	10 tons net and over, but less than 15 tons and of 18 feet keel and upwards	Under 10 tons and of 18 feet keel and upwards	Less than 18 feet keel	Open boats of 18 feet keel and upwards and canoes of 18 feet or more over all	Open boats of less than 18 feet keel and canoes of less than 18 feet over all.		
MEN																				
EAST COAST:																				
Solely engaged	421	3	—	—	3	4	13	20	65	2	—	—	—	1	38	19	89	15	272	
Partially engaged	646	—	—	—	3	—	2	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	21	4	41	
Laid-up	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	13	9	39	3	81	
Totals	1,067	3	—	—	6	4	15	25	78	2	—	—	—	1	55	34	149	22	394	
SOUTH COAST:																				
Solely engaged	745	—	—	—	5	—	5	26	177	1	—	—	—	13	147	45	397	108	926	
Partially engaged	2,328	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	19	1	—	—	—	2	22	26	57	22	152	
Laid-up	—	—	—	—	5	1	2	7	8	1	—	—	—	19	96	27	266	121	553	
Totals	3,073	—	—	—	10	3	9	34	204	3	—	—	—	34	265	98	720	251	1,631	
WEST COAST:																				
Solely Engaged	295	—	—	—	5	3	13	5	16	—	—	6	5	2	46	16	265	206	588	
Partially engaged	2,311	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	44	54	87	302	500	
Laid-up	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	8	22	45	17	129	113	342	
Totals	2,606	—	—	—	5	5	15	6	22	—	2	10	15	26	135	87	481	621	1,430	
NORTH COAST:																				
Solely Engaged	248	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	118	—	—	—	—	—	174	14	168	120	608	
Partially engaged	1,871	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	2	3	50	
Laid-up	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	23	1	—	1	—	2	109	1	63	54	263	
Totals	2,119	—	—	—	2	—	9	9	151	3	—	1	—	2	317	15	235	177	921	
TOTALS FOR 1941:																				
Solely Engaged	1,709	3	—	—	13	9	37	57	376	5	—	6	5	16	405	94	919	449	2,394	
Partially engaged	7,156	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	40	1	—	—	—	4	104	86	167	331	743	
Laid-up	—	—	—	—	10	2	7	14	39	2	2	5	8	43	263	54	490	291	1,239	
GRAND TOTAL		8,865	3	—	—	23	12	48	74	455	8	2	11	15	63	772	234	1,585	1,071	4,376

APPENDIX No. 5.
Particulars of the Summer Herring Fishing, 1941.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value
		cwts.	£
Howth	June to September ..	4,690	6,828
Arklow	June	473	675
Helvick	May to September ..	1,383	2,059
Kinsale	May to October ..	4,962	7,073
Union Hall ..	May to October ..	2,471	1,599
Castletownsend ..	June to September ..	1,149	793
Baltimore	June to October ..	1,204	840
Schull	May to October ..	887	700
Bantry	September and October ..	1,160	1,001
Ballinskelligs ..	September and October ..	210	155
Valentia	May to September ..	259	135
Dingle	May to September ..	3,740	2,084
Aran Islands ..	August and September ..	724	497
Galway	September and October ..	312	189
Burtonport ..	August and September ..	788	743
Bunbeg	September	866	699
Magheraroarty ..	September	329	229
Downings	May and September ..	1,781	1,724
Other ports ..	May to October ..	1,223	1,306
TOTALS ..		23,611	29,329

APPENDIX No. 6.
Particulars of the Winter Herring Fishing, 1941-42.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value
		cwts.	£
Arklow	October to December ..	450	732
Courtown	October to December ..	522	546
Wexford	October to December ..	296	365
Rosslare	October to December ..	1,435	988
Cahore	October to December ..	391	372
Curracloe	October to December ..	204	192
Waterford	January and February ..	721	824
Helvick	November to April ..	3,359	3,622
Ballycotton ..	November and December ..	2,620	2,706
Kinsale	November to April ..	1,209	1,549
Union Hall ..	March and April ..	568	534
Baltimore	November to February ..	519	511
Bantry	November to January ..	362	457
Valentia	October to March ..	424	355
Dingle	October to December ..	1,919	1,366
Galway	November to April ..	285	474
Inishbofin	September to November ..	390	390
Cleggan	October and November ..	328	298
Keel and Keem ..	October and November ..	221	258
Portacloy	November and December ..	618	494
Porturlin	November and December ..	230	230
Port and Inver ..	October and November ..	2,547	2,359
Tribane	January	819	1,283
Killybegs	October to March ..	4,704	7,841
Malinbeg	January to April ..	405	401
Burtonport ..	November and December ..	629	876
Kincasslagh ..	December to March ..	223	311
Bunbeg	December to March ..	776	995
Downings	December	525	532
Other ports ..	October to April ..	1,833	2,066
TOTALS ..		29,532	33,927

APPENDIX No. 7.

Particulars of the Spring Mackerel Fishing, 1941.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value
		cwts.	£
Loughshinny ..	July ..	237	261
Helvick ..	April to July ..	452	797
Kinsale ..	March to July ..	4,632	8,895
Union Hall ..	April to June ..	859	1,143
Castletownsend ..	May to July ..	391	542
Baltimore ..	March to July ..	7,257	15,012
Schull ..	June ..	2,092	3,362
Caherdaniel ..	March to May ..	359	886
Ballinskelligs ..	March to June ..	721	1,876
Portmagee ..	March to May ..	543	1,489
Valentia ..	March to July ..	42,096	102,373
Dingle ..	March to July ..	591	891
Dunquin ..	March to June ..	2,220	3,370
Ballinagall ..	March to June ..	1,950	3,017
Brandon Creek ..	March to June ..	788	1,479
Aran Islands ..	April and May ..	307	478
Lackan ..	June and July ..	355	186
Other ports ..	March to July ..	1,357	1,583
TOTALS ..		67,201	147,460

APPENDIX No. 8.

Particulars of the Autumn Mackerel Fishing, 1941-42.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value
		cwts.	£
Giles' Quay ..	August and September ..	218	174
Loughshinny ..	August and September ..	1,353	1,440
Rush ..	August and September ..	474	467
Howth ..	August and September ..	554	803
Fethard and Slade ..	August and September ..	612	286
Tramore ..	August and September ..	250	125
Kinsale ..	September to November ..	392	192
Baltimore ..	August to October ..	405	106
Kilcrohane ..	September ..	267	72
Bantry ..	August and September ..	315	130
*Garnish and Ballydonegan ..	September to February ..	1,563	343
Ballycrovane ..	September ..	382	96
Caherdaniel ..	September ..	365	111
Valentia ..	September to February ..	12,017	7,948
{ Dingle ..	September to November ..	370	129
{ Dunquin ..	September to December ..	1,580	1,385
* { Ballinagall ..	September to February ..	2,006	1,717
{ Brandon Creek ..	September to February ..	1,201	882
Kilkee and Farraghy ..	August and September ..	498	252
Seafeld ..	September and October ..	330	200
Aran Islands ..	August and September ..	350	167
Ulinnabridge ..	August and September ..	250	150
Inishbofin ..	September and October ..	345	173
Rossmore ..	August and September ..	360	180
Broadhaven ..	September and October ..	200	120
Portacloy ..	August to October ..	573	167
Porturlin ..	August to October ..	348	119
Lackan ..	August and September ..	236	174
Malinbeg ..	August to October ..	247	96
Burtonport ..	August and September ..	716	271
Other ports ..	August to February ..	4,052	2,293
TOTALS ..		32,919	20,768

* 200 barrels were cured for exportation at Garnish and Ballydonegan, and 473 barrels in the Dingle Area.

APPENDIX No. 9.

Trawling, 1941 (including Seining).

Port or Station from which Boats hailed.	Number of men engaged in the Trawling Industry	*Number of Boats engaged in Trawling	Tonnage of Motor Boats engaged			Months in which Fishing was carried on.
			Not exceeding 10 tons.	Over 10 tons and not exceeding 15 tons.	Over 15 tons	
Clogher Head ..	32	6	—	1	3	All year.
Ballybrigan ..	20	5	—	3	—	All year.
Kesh ..	12	4	4	—	—	January and March, No- vember and December.
Loughshinny ..	16	4	3	1	—	January and March, No- vember and December.
Howth ..	17	3	—	—	3	November and December.
Dublin ..	31	4	1	—	—	All year.
Dun Laoghaire area ..	—	—	1	1	—	March to December.
Arklow ..	20	19	9	2	12	All year.
Courtown area ..	24	8	4	1	—	April to October
Wexford ..	18	6	4	12	—	February to December.
Rossare area ..	24	6	6	—	—	January to July.
Carne ..	4	1	1	—	—	May to October.
Kilmore ..	18	6	6	—	—	April to December.
Fethard and Skale ..	9	3	3	—	—	June to December.
Duncannon ..	6	2	2	—	—	All year.
Passage East area ..	51	17	17	—	—	All year.
Dunmore East ..	8	—	—	1	1	March to July.
Dungarvan ..	3	1	1	—	—	May to October.
Helvick area ..	25	6	6	—	—	February to October.
Ballycotton ..	20	9	9	—	—	March to October.
Kathemursey ..	4	1	1	—	—	January to August, De- cember.
Passage West ..	3	1	1	—	—	January to August.
Cobh ..	8	2	1	—	1	All year.
Kinsale ..	13	4	3	1	—	All year.
Courtmacsherry ..	6	2	2	—	—	March to December.
Union Hall ..	23	8	4	—	—	All year.
Castletownsend ..	18	6	6	—	—	January to April, Septem- ber to December.
Scholl ..	29	13	13	—	—	All year.
Bantry ..	36	11	5	4	—	All year.
Deeraven ..	12	4	—	—	—	March to December
Kenmare ..	3	1	1	—	—	February to June.
Ballinskelligs ..	4	1	1	—	—	March to December.
Portmagee ..	12	3	3	—	—	January, February, No- vember and December.
Valentia Harbour ..	16	4	4	—	—	January to April, Novem- ber and December.
Cahereiveen ..	12	3	3	—	—	January to April, Novem- ber and December.
Dingle ..	94	20	10	9	1	All year.
Cromane ..	3	1	1	—	—	July to October.
Aran Islands ..	18	4	2	2	—	All year.
Galway ..	48	13	2	5	6	All year.
Lettermullen ..	3	1	1	—	—	June to December.
Inishbofin (Galway) ..	16	4	3	—	1	February to December.
Cleggan ..	4	1	1	—	—	March to December.
Murrisk ..	24	6	2	1	3	All year.
Achill ..	36	9	1	—	8	All year.
Blacksod ..	6	2	—	—	—	March to November.
Emisicrone ..	15	5	—	—	—	May to October.
Millaghmore ..	4	1	1	—	—	June to December.
Bundoran ..	6	2	—	—	—	February to November.
Killybegs ..	20	5	—	1	4	All year.
Burtonport ..	8	2	—	—	—	February to July.
Donnegal (Ball Hill) ..	3	1	—	—	—	May to October.
Downings ..	16	4	4	—	—	February to December.
Keshmullen ..	4	1	1	—	—	June to December.
Buncrana ..	12	3	3	—	—	February to September.
Oldali ..	16	4	4	—	—	March to December.
Malville ..	30	9	8	1	—	All year.
Greencastle ..	20	5	—	—	—	All year.
TOTALS	1,032	281	192	48	37	

* Three steam trawlers and one sailing boat are included.

FISHERY LOANS.

Statement of Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1942.

	£	
Outstanding at 1st April, 1941 :—		
Due in arrear	20,334	
Not matured	38	
*Interest accrued during the year on certain loans	76	
	<hr/> £20,448	

	£	
Repayments		155
Written off as irrecoverable under the Fisheries (Revision of Loans) Act, 1931		234
Outstanding at 31st March, 1942 :—		
Due in arrear		20,021
Instalments not matured		38
		<hr/> £20,448

* This is Interest accrued in a few cases where loans were issued on a " Principal and Interest " basis.

Number of loan accounts open at 1st April, 1941	..	..	..	..	215
" " " closed during the year ended 31st March, 1942	..	..	..	..	9
" " " open at 1st April, 1942	..	..	..	..	206

N. B.—The issue of Fishery Loans on the system formerly prevailing ceased in 1931. Since then facilities by way of boats and gear have been provided by the Irish Sea Fisheries Association for their members on a hire-purchase basis (See Appendix No. 11).

APPENDIX No. 11.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

in respect of

Repayable Advances made to the Irish Sea Fisheries Association, Ltd., during the eleven years ended 31st March, 1942.

(a) For the provision of boats and gear for members.

£	£
Repayable with Interest on an annuity basis in respect of advances amounting to £122,500 made up to 31st March, 1941	Repayments to 31st March, 1941
203,262	Repayments made during the year ended 31st March, 1942
Repayable on advances amounting to £9,000 made during the year ended 31st March, 1942	Balance outstanding
14,373	Due in arrear
	Instalments not matured
	163,788
£217,635	£217,635

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(b) For general development purposes.

£	£
Repayable with Interest on an annuity basis in respect of advances amounting to £1,523 made up to 31st March, 1941	Repayments to 31st March, 1941
2,509	Repayments made during the year ended 31st March, 1942
Repayable on advance amounting to £1,000 made during the year ended 31st March, 1942	Balance outstanding:—
1,606	Instalments not matured
£4,115	3,607
	£4,115

NOTE.—Advances made to the Association are repayable, with interest, on the basis of a twenty-year annuity in half-yearly instalments.

APPENDIX No. 12. Receipts and Expenditure of Boards of Conservators in Eire for the year 1941.

FISHERY DISTRICT	Opening Balance	RECEIPTS						EXPENDITURE					Closing Balance
		Licence Duty	Fishery Rate	Fines, Sale of Forfeited Engines, Bank Interest, etc.	Subscriptions	Grants from Department	Total Receipts	Water Keepers	Law Costs	Salaries	Travelling and Miscellaneous	Total Expenditure	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Dublin ..	115	212	192	29	11	150	594	218	27	220	141	606	103
Wexford ..	*102	514	536	259	—	10	1,319	664	36	152	137	989	228
Waterford ..	355	1,028	612	38	—	100	1,778	1,114	96	226	255	1,691	442
Lismore ..	628	515	2,072	56	6	—	2,649	1,415	137	384	628	2,564	713
Cork ..	*729	395	602	52	—	455	1,504	662	79	214	392	1,347	*572
Bandon ..	121	218	101	9	—	90	418	223	3	97	35	358	181
Skibbereen ..	47	113	4	—	—	75	192	81	—	26	61	168	71
Bantry ..	48	47	15	—	—	55	117	37	—	70	12	119	46
Kenmare ..	157	112	367	11	25	100	615	471	5	141	49	666	106
Killarney ..	*45	322	874	16	—	—	1,212	779	56	213	138	1,186	*19
Waterville ..	117	196	151	1	—	100	448	182	—	90	74	346	219
Limerick ..	*102	1,531	683	282	§2,227	—	4,723	2,997	318	699	1,081	5,095	*474
Galway ..	363	250	1,298	38	3	100	1,689	815	53	301	291	1,460	592
Connemara ..	126	151	1,193	2	—	—	1,346	845	10	207	176	1,238	234
Ballinakill ..	82	187	560	5	—	—	752	453	14	199	113	779	55
Bangor ..	*44	298	537	50	—	110	995	532	68	118	171	889	62
Ballina ..	555	373	1,262	20	—	—	1,655	1,278	—	180	149	1,607	603
Sligo ..	33	168	601	20	—	—	789	405	28	105	94	632	190
Ballyshannon ..	906	1,030	†871	49	17	270	2,237	1,222	31	150	918	2,321	822
Letterkenny ..	672	600	*859	22	8	—	1,489	761	67	293	329	1,450	711
Moville ..	336	134	750	8	—	—	892	441	—	185	179	805	423
Drogheda ..	705	721	471	—	—	—	1,192	842	18	206	170	1,236	661
Dundalk ..	106	155	197	7	—	—	359	193	17	153	30	393	72
TOTALS ..	4,450	9,270	14,808	974	2,297	1,615	28,964	16,630	1,063	4,629	5,623	27,945	5,469

The above figures are subject to correction on audit.

* Items marked with an asterisk are debit balances and are treated in the total of the column as minus quantities.

† This includes £540 received under Section 14 (1) of the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Act, 1934.

‡ " " £24

§ " " a grant of £2,222 received from the Electricity Supply Board.

APPENDIX No. 13.
Particulars of Licences Issued by Boards of Conservators
for the year 1941.

FISHERY DISTRICT	Salmon Rod				Snap Nets	Draft Nets	Drift Nets	Pole Nets	Bag Nets	Stake Nets	Eel Traps	Box or Crib	Gap, Eye, etc.	Long Lines for Eels	Long Lines for Sea Trout	Cross Lines	Loop Nets	Special Local Licences (Tidal Waters)
	For one year	For 14 days	Special £1 Licence available after 1st July	Endorsements or Extensions														
Dublin	62	-	3	6	-	11	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wexford	80	9	40	9	-	74	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford	152	3	-	3	155	15	64	-	1	1	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-
Lismore	97	10	-	5	16	12	46	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork	96	2	-	8	-	40	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bandon	52	2	6	-	-	25	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skibbereen	24	2	19	8	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bantry	9	1	-	1	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenmare	23	14	-	3	-	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killarney	73	4	-	4	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterville	25	10	57	33	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick	322	9	-	17	1	109	45	-	-	2	-	8	62	16	-	-	-	-
Galway	24	2	30	10	-	12	-	-	-	-	1	5	16	10	-	-	-	-
Connemara	39	52	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ballinakill	29	41	-	31	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangor	58	21	-	12	-	28	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ballina	37	5	13	11	-	22	29	-	-	-	-	6	16	4	-	-	-	-
Sligo	63	7	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Ballyshannon	40	14	-	5	-	37	1	-	-	-	-	4	9	-	-	-	-	18
Letterkenny	94	16	-	-	-	23	42	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	26	11
Moville	23	2	-	1	-	14	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drogheda	124	6	-	17	-	94	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	1	-	-	-	-
Dundalk	29	1	2	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1575	233	170	222	172	651	261	6	7	5	1	39	123	37	2	-	26	29

NOTE.—The average number of persons engaged in operating each engine of capture is estimated as follows:—

Salmon Rod	1 man	Bag Net	4 men	Gap, Eye, etc.	2 men
Snap Net	4 men	Stake Net	4 men	Long Line for	1 man for
Draft Net	6 men	Loop Net	4 men	Eels	every 500
Drift Net	5 men	Box or Crib	2 men		hooks.
Pole Net	3 men	(every 5)			

APPENDIX No. 14.

Rates of Licence Duty payable on the undermentioned engines in use on Salmon and inland fishing operations at date of this Report.

	£	s.	d.
On each Salmon Rod (For one year in any one District)	2	0	0
Do: Salmon Rod (For 14 days, such licence issued at discretion of Board of Conservators for the District)	1	0	0
Do: Salmon Rod (available after 1st July, such licence issued at discretion of Board of Conservators for the District)	1	0	0
Do: Salmon Rod (Endorsement, extending an existing licence to another District)	0	10	0
Do: Snap Net	2	10	0
Do: Draft Net or Seine	4	0	0
Do: Drift Net	3	0	0
Do: Bag Net	10	0	0
Do: Fly Net	5	0	0
Do: Stake Net	30	0	0
Do: Head Weir	6	0	0
Do: Box, Crib, etc.	10	0	0
Do: Gap, Eye, or Basket (in any eel weir)	2	0	0
Do: Long Line for Eels	2	0	0

Other engines, etc. :—

Fishery District	Cross Line	Trammel Net for Pollen	Draft Net for Pollen	pole Net	Coghill	Loop Net	Eel Trap	Special Local Licences	
								Rod	Draft Net
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1 Dublin	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	—	—	—	—
2 Wexford	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
3 Waterford	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
4 Lismore	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
5 ¹ Cork	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
5 ² Bandon	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
6 ¹ Skibbereen	1 0	—	—	1 0	—	—	—	—	—
6 ² Bantry	1 0	—	—	1 0	—	—	—	—	—
6 ³ Kenmare	1 0	—	—	1 0	1 10	—	—	—	—
7 ¹ Killarney	2 0	0 15	0 15	1 0	—	—	—	—	—
7 ² Waterville	2 0	0 15	0 15	1 0	—	—	—	—	—
8 Limerick	1 5	1 10	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
9 ¹ Galway	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	—	15 0	—	—
9 ² Connemara	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	—	—	—	—
10 ¹ Ballinakill	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
10 ² Bangor	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
11 Ballina	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
12 Sligo	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
13 Ballyshannon	2 0	1 10	—	2 0	1 0	—	—	*2 0	*40 0
14 ¹ Letterkenny	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	0 10	—	—	§12 10
14 ² Moville	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
17 ¹ Drogheda	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	0 10	—	—	—
17 ² Dundalk	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	—	—	—	—

* River Erne Tidal Waters.

§ River Owenea Tidal Waters.

APPENDIX No. 15.

Output of Salmon and Trout Fry, 1941/42.

Hatching or Enlarging Station	River or Lake	Salmon	Brown Trout	White Trout
Zoo Gardens ..	Liffey ..	10,000 ⁽¹⁾	—	—
Templeogue ..	Liffey and Tributaries ..	—	51,500 ⁽²⁾	—
Kimmage ..	Brittas Ponds ..	—	5,000 ⁽²⁾	—
Bray ..	Bray River ..	19,000 ⁽¹⁾	—	—
Roundwood ..	Roundwood Reservoir ..	—	200 ⁽²⁾	—
Droichead Nua ..	Liffey ..	—	14,850 ⁽²⁾	—
Newtownbarry ..	Slaney and Tributaries ..	54,000	—	—
Waterford ..	Knockaderry Reservoir Area ..	—	10,000 ⁽²⁾	—
*Lismore ..	Blackwater, Owenashad ..	236,800	—	—
Banteer and Mallow ..	Blackwater and Tributaries ..	195,000	29,000 ⁽²⁾	—
St. Anne's, Blarney ..	Lee, Suir ..	—	61,000 ⁽²⁾	—
Skibbereen ..	Ilan ..	51,500 ⁽¹⁾	—	—
Sneem ..	Sneem ..	15,000	—	—
Killarney ..	Deenagh ..	40,000 ⁽²⁾ ⁽⁶⁾	100,000	—
Waterville ..	Coppal and Inny ..	19,800 ⁽¹⁾	—	—
Castlegregory ..	Lough Gill and Tributaries ..	—	5,200 ⁽²⁾	—
Ballinruddery ..	Feale ..	49,870 ⁽¹⁾	—	—
Adare ..	Maigue ..	70,000 ⁽¹⁾	—	—
Ballinasloe ..	Suck and Tributaries ..	—	8,000 ⁽²⁾	—
Boyle ..	Boyle ..	—	9,000 ⁽²⁾	—
*Lough Owel ..	Lough Owel ..	—	144,000	—
Lough Enneil ..	Local Streams ..	—	150,000	—
Spiddal ..	Owenboliska, etc. ..	3,600 ⁽¹⁾	—	—
Loughrea ..	Lough Rea ..	—	9,800 ⁽²⁾	—
Oughterard ..	Lough Corrib, Owenniff ..	—	475,000	—
Kylemore ..	Local Streams ..	29,905 ⁽¹⁾	—	4,900 ⁽¹⁾
Aasleagh ..	Erriff ..	28,686 ⁽²⁾	—	—
Castlebar ..	Beltra Lake ..	9,000 ⁽¹⁾	350 ⁽²⁾	—
Ballinlough ..	Suck ..	—	10,000 ⁽²⁾	—
Kiltimagh ..	Glore and Pollagh ..	—	9,500 ⁽²⁾	—
Westport ..	Local Streams ..	—	5,000 ⁽²⁾	—
Ballysodare ..	Arrow and Owenmore ..	190,000	—	—
Lough Arrow ..	Local Streams ..	—	14,850 ⁽²⁾	—
Sligo ..	Lough Gill ..	—	9,600 ⁽²⁾	—
Annesfort ..	Annalee, Finn, etc. ..	—	70,000 ⁽²⁾	—
*Glenties ..	Owenee, Owentocker, Lough Veagh, Dungloe Lakes & Gwcebara ..	161,000	24,000 ⁽²⁾	14,000
Blackcastle ..	Boyne and Tributaries ..	—	28,000	—
Killucan ..	Deel and Boyne ..	—	28,500 ⁽²⁾	—
Straffan ..	Local Lake ..	—	5,000 ⁽²⁾	—
Rathdrum ..	Local Streams ..	—	2,000 ⁽²⁾	—
		1,183,161	1,279,350	18,900

⁽¹⁾ ex Glenties. ⁽²⁾ ex Lough Owel. ⁽³⁾ 20,000 ex Lough Owel. ⁽⁴⁾ ex Lismore. ⁽⁵⁾ 20,000 ex Glenties. ⁽⁶⁾ 20,000 ex Lismore. ⁽⁷⁾ 2,000 ex Glenties.

* In addition to the quantities of fry recorded as output in the above table for Lismore, Lough Owel and Glenties Hatcheries, the following quantities of eyed ova were also despatched from these hatcheries to smaller hatching stations throughout the country:—Lismore, 221,000; Lough Owel, 401,000; Glenties, 136,000.

APPENDIX No. 16.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, etc., MADE DURING THE YEAR 1941.**MUSSELS.****No. 7¹ or Killarney District—Castlemaine Harbour.**

By-LAW No. 446—Dated, 4th December, 1941.

PROHIBITING :

(1) any person to sell or offer for sale for human consumption, or have in his possession for the purpose of sale for human consumption, mussels taken or dredged in that portion of Castlemaine Harbour which lies inside or to the eastward of an imaginary straight line from Aughils Bridge in the townland of Aughils to Crow Point in the townland of Cromane Lower, both in the County of Kerry, provided always that such prohibition shall not extend to mussels in transit from the said portion of Castlemaine Harbour for treatment at the approved mussel purification plant at Cromane in the said County of Kerry or to mussels after treatment in said plant ;

(2) any person to export or attempt to export mussels, not intended for human consumption taken or dredged inside or to the eastward of an imaginary straight line from Rosbehy Point to Inch Point, both in the County of Kerry unless each container of such mussels bears a label on which the words "BAIT MUSSELS, NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION," together with the name and address of the consignor, are legibly written or printed.

CLOSE SEASON BY-LAWS.**No. 7² or Waterville District.**

No. C.S. 95—Dated, 6th October, 1941.

Fixing as the Close Season for angling for Salmon or Trout with single rod and line in the Rivers in the No. 7² or Waterville District flowing into the sea between Lamb Head and Bohis Head and their Lakes and Tributaries, the period from the 13th day of October to the 16th day of January, both said days inclusive ; and revoking so much of any By-law at present in force as governs the close season for angling for salmon or trout with single rod and line in the said Rivers and their Lakes and Tributaries.

DEFINITIONS OF TIDAL AND FRESHWATER BOUNDARIES.**No. 7² or Waterville District.**

No. D. 134—Dated, 13th June, 1941.

Defining and marking out :

(1) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the RIVER CURRANE or WATERVILLE in the No. 7² or Waterville District to be an imaginary straight line drawn across the said river at right angles to its course 80 yards downstream, measured along the north bank, from the downstream face of the piers to the footbridge situated below the salmon weir in the said river and connecting the townlands of Waterville and Baslickane ;

(2) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the RIVER INNY in the No. 7² or Waterville District to be the downstream face of the bridge across the said river known as Inny Bridge situated in the townlands of Kineigh, Farrannahow, and Scarriff;

(3) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the RIVER FERTA or VALENTIA in the No. 7² or Waterville District to be the townland boundary between the townlands of Deelis and Cloghane, and

(4) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the RIVER CARHAN in the No. 7² or Waterville District to be an imaginary straight line drawn across the said river at right angles to its course 140 yards upstream from the upstream face of the bridge across the said river known as Carhan Bridge, connecting the townlands of Carhan Lower and Knockaunrory.

No. 9¹ or Galway District.

No. D. 135—Dated, 13th June, 1941.

Defining and marking out:

(1) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the RIVER CORRIB in the No. 9¹ or Galway District to be the upstream face of the second bridge from the sea over the said river, known as William O'Brien Bridge;

(2) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the FURBOGH RIVER in the No. 9¹ or Galway District to be an imaginary straight line drawn across the said river at right angles to its course 34 yards upstream from the centre of the upstream face of the bridge nearest the sea over the said river, known as Furbogh Bridge;

(3) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the RIVER SPIDDLE or OWENBOLISKEY in the No. 9¹ or Galway District to be an imaginary straight line drawn across the said river at right angles to its course 60 yards downstream from the centre of the downstream face of the bridge over the said river known as SPIDDLE BRIDGE;

(4) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the RIVER OWENRIFF in the number 9¹ or Galway District to be an imaginary straight line drawn across the said river at right angles to its course 60 yards upstream from the point shown on the Ordnance Survey map on a scale of 1/2,500 as High Water Mark; and

(5) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the CRUMLIN RIVER in the No. 9¹ or Galway District to be an imaginary straight line drawn across the said river at right angles to its course 40 yards upstream from the point shown on the Ordnance Survey map on a scale of 1/2,500 as High Water Mark.

No. 10¹ or Ballinakill District.

No. D. 136—Dated, 15th December, 1941.

Defining and marking out:

(1) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the BUNDORRAGHA RIVER in the No. 10¹ or Ballinakill District to be an imaginary straight line drawn across the said river at right angles to its course 40 yards downstream from the downstream face of the bridge nearest the sea over the said river connecting the townlands of Bundorragha and Lettereeragh;

(2) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the CARROWNISKY RIVER in the No. 10¹ or Ballinakill District to be an imaginary straight line drawn across the said river at right angles to its course at the most northerly point of its course in the townland of Carrownisky;

(3) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the BUNOWEN or LOUISBURGH RIVER in the No. 10¹ or Ballinakill District to be the upstream face of the bridge nearest the sea over the said river connecting the townlands of Caher and Clooncarrabaun; and

(4) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the OWENWEE or BELCLARE RIVER in the No. 10¹ or Ballinakill District to be the foot of the falls in the said river nearest the sea and situated on the downstream side of the bridge over the said river, known as Belclare Bridge, connecting the townlands of Belclare and Killadangan.

No. 10² or Bangor District.

No. D. 137—Dated, 15th December, 1941.

Defining and marking out:

(1) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the NEWPORT RIVER in the No. 10² or Bangor District to be an imaginary straight line drawn across the said River at right angles to its course from the most easterly point of the boundary wall of the premises known as Riverside House situated in the townland of Barrackhill;

(2) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the BURRISHOOLE or SRAHMORE RIVER in the No. 10² or Bangor District to be

(a) the base of the falls known as The Leap in the townlands of Furnace and Lettermaghera South, and

(b) an imaginary straight line drawn across and at right angles to the course of the artificial channel in the townland of Furnace which connects Lough Feeagh with Furnace Lough and 30 yards downstream from the downstream face of the road bridge over the said channel;

(3) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the OWENGARVE RIVER in the No. 10² or Bangor District to be an imaginary straight line drawn across the said river at right angles to its course 90 yards upstream from the upstream face of the bridge nearest the sea over the said river situated in the townland of Rosgalliv;

(4) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the BELLAVEENY RIVER in the No. 10¹ or Bangor District to be the upstream face of the bridge nearest the sea over the said river situated in the townland of Bellaveeny;

(5) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the OWENDUFF or BALLYCROY RIVER in the No. 10² or Bangor District to be the downstream face of the weir next below the bridge nearest the sea over the said river situated in the townland of Srahnamanragh; and

(6) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the OWENMORE RIVER in the No. 10² or Bangor District to be an imaginary straight line drawn across the said river at right angles to its course 420 yards downstream from the disused salmon weir in the said river between the townlands of Goolamore and Ballina.

GENERAL.

Shannon Fisheries (Closing of Free Gap) Order, 1941 (S.R. & O. 1941, No. 10), dated 17th January, 1941.

Authorising the Electricity Supply Board, for the purpose of acquiring statistical information, to close at all times, during the period commencing on the date of the Order and ending on the 31st day of May, 1941, the free gap in the fishing weir near Thomond Bridge in the City of Limerick constructed under Section 8 of the Shannon Fisheries Act, 1938 (No. 7 of 1938), by placing an iron grating across the said free gap, subject, however, to certain conditions which are specified in the Order.

Shannon Fisheries (Closing of Free Gap) (No. 2) Order, 1941 (S.R. & O. 1941), No. 233), dated 29th May, 1941.

Authorising the Electricity Supply Board, for the purpose of acquiring statistical information, to close at all times, during the period commencing on the 31st day of May, 1941, and ending on the 19th day of July, 1941, the free gap in the fishing weir near Thomond Bridge in the city of Limerick constructed under Section 8 of the Shannon Fisheries Act, 1938 (No. 7 of 1938), by placing an iron grating across the said free gap, subject, however, to certain conditions which are specified in the Order.

Shannon Fisheries (Closing of Free Gap) (No. 3) Order, 1941 (S.R. & O. 1941, No. 568), dated 22nd December, 1941.

Authorising the Electricity Supply Board, for the purpose of acquiring statistical information, to close at all times during the period commencing on the 1st day of January, 1942, and ending on the 19th day of July, 1942, the free gap in the fishing weir near Thomond Bridge in the city of Limerick, constructed under Section 8 of the Shannon Fisheries Act, 1938 (No. 7 of 1938), by placing an iron grating across the said free gap, subject, however, to certain conditions which are specified in the Order.